

Chapter 5. Public Safety

In Maryland, the sharing of public safety responsibilities between State and local governments reflects, to a large extent, the historic development of these services. Given the unique local circumstances, distance, and difficulty of communication prior to the modern era, public safety necessarily evolved as a local government function. As the State government began to assert its regulatory role, the division of labor became less clear.

Currently, local governments, particularly the counties and Baltimore City, bear the primary responsibility for police protection; fire, rescue, and emergency services; and 9-1-1/3-1-1 emergency telephone service. Statutory provisions hold the State responsible for long-term prisoners, while those with shorter sentences are generally a local responsibility. However, the State is also responsible for inmates with short-term sentences in Baltimore City. Thus, corrections is largely a State responsibility.

Through the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention, the State also is involved in coordinating criminal justice programs and administering various federal public safety grants. The office, established by executive order, provides State and local planning, develops policy, and analyzes criminal and juvenile justice issues. Federal and State criminal justice and law enforcement grant programs, which are distributed to State and local government agencies and nonprofit organizations, are administered by the agency. In addition, the office has several advisory commissions that focus on juvenile justice, crime victims, drug-free schools, and neighborhood crime prevention; the office is also a statutory participant in numerous councils, boards, and commissions.

In total, most operating costs for delivering public safety services are supported by local governments. The State funds most corrections costs. Exhibit 5.1 shows the local, State, and federal support for providing the various public safety and corrections services in fiscal 2009.

Police Protection – Structure

Police protection in Maryland is provided by the Department of State Police, the Maryland Department of Transportation, the Maryland Transportation Authority, the Department of Natural Resources Police, universities and colleges, county sheriffs, and county and municipal police forces. Most police services are provided by the State Police, county sheriffs, and county and municipal police forces. In general, the State Police bear primary responsibility for highway patrol and certain other functions, while the rest of law enforcement falls primarily on county or municipal police. Case law and

Exhibit 5.1
Public Safety Services
Expenditures and Funding Sources
Fiscal 2009
(\$ in Millions)

<u>Service/Program</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Municipal</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Federal</u>	<u>Total</u>
Police Protection/Crime Control	\$1,275.3	\$189.8	\$306.9	\$16.1	\$1,788.1
Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention			25.6	12.1	37.7
State Police			215.4	4.0	219.4
County Police Protection	1,275.3		53.7		1,329.0
Municipal Police Protection		189.8	12.2		202.0
Fire, Rescue, and Emergency Services	924.7	46.4	87.4	47.3	1,105.8
Fire and Rescue	837.6	46.4	18.0		902.0
Emergency Medical Services			36.5		36.5
9-1-1/3-1-1 Emergency Telephone Service	87.1		14.3		101.4
Emergency Management			5.5	30.7	36.2
Military Department and National Guard			13.1	16.6	29.7
Correctional Services	345.3		1,111.8	15.8	1,472.9
Corrections ¹	345.3		931.4	14.8	1,291.5
Parole and Probation			105.2		105.2
Other			75.2	1.0	76.2
Other Public Safety²	275.2	24.2	9.2	2.3	310.9
Total	\$2,820.5	\$260.4	\$1,515.3	\$81.5	\$4,677.7

¹ Fiscal 2009 was the final year of local jail funding based on reimbursement formula.

² Includes own-source funding reported by local governments for protective inspections, civil defense, emergency management, traffic engineering, and animal control – with federal and State grants assumed to have been spent in the year they were received. The federal and State grant amounts reported by local governments are assumed to be accounted for in the State and federal amounts that pass through the State budget. This also includes State funding for protective inspections and funding for crime victims through the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board.

Note: Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding. State funding does not include funds reimbursed by other State agencies for services provided.

Source: *Fiscal 2011 State Budget Books; Uniform Financial Reports*; Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services; Maryland State Police; Department of Legislative Services

some statutes provide guidance as to the jurisdiction of the various law enforcement agencies. Also, a division of labor among agencies has developed, and the agencies enter into formal and informal agreements to coordinate services.

State Police

The Department of State Police generally engages in enforcement on a statewide basis. The Superintendent of the State Police, who is the chief executive officer, reports directly to the Governor. The Superintendent holds the rank of colonel and is appointed by the Governor, subject to Senate confirmation.

The State Police employs civilian employees and law enforcement officers. Civilian employees are part of the State personnel classification system and are subject to the State employee grievance and disciplinary system. Law enforcement officers are organized into a quasi-military rank classification system and are subject to the disciplinary systems enumerated under the Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights. Law enforcement officers within the State Police are members of a separate retirement system that provides retirement benefits after 22 years of service.

As the Local Division within the Maryland State Police, a Resident Trooper Program was established in 1968. Intended to provide contractual law enforcement services to counties and municipalities, the program's first contract was with Carroll County in 1974 for 10 troopers. Training, equipment, and other expenses are paid for by the contracting jurisdiction. Based at the nearest barrack, resident troopers fulfill policing needs of the local jurisdiction.

Other State Law Enforcement

Other State agencies have law enforcement personnel who have limited geographic jurisdiction. For example, the Maryland Transit Administration has a police force for the transit services it provides. The Maryland Transportation Authority provides law enforcement services at seven toll facilities, Baltimore/Washington International Thurgood Marshall Airport, and public marine terminals and port offices. The Natural Resources Police is responsible for law enforcement on all public lands managed by the Department of Natural Resources. The Department of General Services has police and security officers who provide around-the-clock law enforcement and security for the Annapolis and Baltimore State office complexes and the Camp Fretterd Military Reservation.

County Sheriffs/Police Departments

Under the State constitution, each county and Baltimore City is required to elect a sheriff, who is by common law the primary public safety officer of the jurisdiction. In many counties, the sheriff's office is the primary law enforcement agency. However, the law also authorizes counties to provide for separate county police forces. Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Howard, Montgomery, and Prince George's counties, along with Baltimore City, maintain police departments (see Exhibit 5.2). The law is silent on the specific duties of the county departments, but in these six jurisdictions, in practice, they have become the primary law enforcement agency and the sheriff's office primarily supports judicial functions such as courtroom security and the service of process.

Municipal Police Forces

State law authorizes municipal corporations to establish municipal police forces, and most municipal corporations have done so.

Police Protection – Services

The ability of local governments to provide law enforcement officers outside cities and small towns was very limited prior to the evolution of local government. Thus, the State Police provided a police service across local boundaries. As local government has grown, local police capabilities have changed dramatically. In response to the changing landscape of police protection, the State Police has evolved to provide services consistent with the needs of local jurisdictions and has attempted to reduce duplication of services.

State Police

The State Police provides specialized investigative, regulatory, and support services, as well as a full range of direct law enforcement services complementary to those provided by local governments. Examples of these services are (1) patrol services on interstate and major highways; (2) interjurisdictional investigative services in support of local initiatives in the areas of narcotics, gambling, fraud, computer theft, and other economic crime; (3) major investigative support in the form of investigators, case managers, crime scene processing, intelligence analysis, and crime laboratory services that otherwise exceed the capabilities and resources of local police agencies; and (4) contract State Police services in counties with limited local police resources through the Resident Trooper Program. The fiscal 2011 budget for the State Police is \$279.1 million. This funding will support 2,420 positions (including personnel in the Office of the State Fire Marshal), of which over 1,500 are sworn officers.

Exhibit 5.2
Local Law Enforcement Strength – Authorized Positions
Fiscal 2009

County	County				Resident Troopers	Municipal		Resident Troopers	Total
	Sheriff		Police Force			Police Force	Resident Troopers		
	FT	PT	FT	PT					
Allegany	15				72	1		87.5	
Anne Arundel			650		115			765.0	
Baltimore City			3,053					3,053.0	
Baltimore			1,906					1,906.0	
Calvert	110	11			1	9		125.5	
Caroline	30					32	5	64.5	
Carroll	70				45	85	5	205.0	
Cecil	82					65		147.0	
Charles	279					14		293.0	
Dorchester	35	2				58		94.0	
Frederick	175					166	3	344.0	
Garrett	30					4		34.0	
Harford	274					112	1	386.5	
Howard			425					425.0	
Kent	23	1				17	3	42.0	
Montgomery			1,182	12		164		1,352.0	
Prince George's			1,568			381	15	1,956.5	
Queen Anne's	49	4				9		60.0	
St. Mary's	117	2				1		119.0	
Somerset	22	2				24	3	48.5	
Talbot	29					59	2	89.0	
Washington	92					114	1	206.5	
Wicomico	87	4				116		205.0	
Worcester	45	20				193	3	249.5	
Total	1,564	23	8,784	6	46	1,810	17	8	12,258.0

Note: Part-time positions are counted as 0.5 positions in the totals. Positions noted for Baltimore City are assumed to all be full-time. There are no municipal corporations in Baltimore and Howard counties. In jurisdictions with both a county sheriff's office and a county police department, only the county police force is represented because that agency has primary law enforcement authority and responsibilities.

FT: full-time positions

PT: part-time positions

Source: *State Aid for Police Protection Fund 2009*; Baltimore City; Maryland State Police; Department of Legislative Services

The absence of clear statutory guidelines defining the specific lines of authority among the State, county, and municipal police organizations results in a variety of arrangements concerning police protection, particularly at the county level. In general, the State Police bears primary responsibility for highway patrol and certain other functions, while the rest of law enforcement falls primarily on local police.

The State Police has formalized its relationships with local police through service agreements. Cooperative service agreements in the form of memoranda of understanding have been in place with metropolitan and other jurisdictions since the early 1980s. These agreements define major traffic and criminal service responsibilities within the jurisdictions to avoid duplication of effort.

The State Police also assists local and municipal police agencies through the Resident Trooper Program. This program enables a county or municipal corporation to contract with the State Police for officers who serve locally. The county or municipal corporation must reimburse the State for 100% of the costs associated with these officers. Fifty of the 54 officers in the Resident Trooper Program serve within Carroll County (5 of them in municipal corporations), with the rest assigned in Calvert and Frederick counties.

The cooperation between local law enforcement and the State Police in combating violent and drug-related crimes has been strengthened in recent years. In addition, the State Police continues to work closely with local police and federal agencies in numerous collaborative drug enforcement task forces throughout the State. Combined criminal investigation units exist in Western Maryland and on the Eastern Shore, which jointly investigate serious crime from a regional viewpoint.

The State Police and all other law enforcement agencies in Maryland must have regulations or policies governing the conduct of covert investigations of persons, groups, or organizations engaged in First Amendment activities and the collection, dissemination, retention, database inclusion, purging, and auditing of intelligence information relating to persons, groups, or organizations engaged in First Amendment activities.

Police Training Commission

The Police Training Commission prescribes minimum standards for the selection and training of all State and local police officers in Maryland. These standards address selection, promotion to supervisory and management positions, entry-level training, and in-service advanced training. The commission also provides mandated crime prevention; drug abuse prevention; and advanced, specialized, and executive training to police personnel, private organizations, community groups, and private citizens throughout

Maryland. Local governments pay a nominal fee for each of their employees trained by the State.

Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention

Through the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention, the State is also involved in coordinating criminal justice programs and administering various federal public safety grants. The office, established by executive order, provides State and local planning, develops policy, and analyzes criminal and juvenile justice issues. Federal and State criminal justice and law enforcement grant programs, which are distributed to State and local government agencies and nonprofit organizations, are administered by the office. In addition, the office has several advisory commissions that focus on juvenile justice, crime victims, drug-free schools, and neighborhood crime prevention; the office is also a statutory participant in numerous councils, boards, and commissions.

The Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention was reorganized in fiscal 2008 to streamline grant oversight, and to oversee targeted crime fighting grants. It now serves as the focus of statewide criminal justice initiatives, specializing in forming cross-jurisdictional cooperation both geographically and authoritatively. The office is Maryland's clearinghouse for innovative crime-fighting methods and implementing best practices.

Once only a grant monitoring agency, the office has become more involved with the State's crime-fighting initiatives. Some programmatic examples are (1) tracking of violent offenders across jurisdictional lines; (2) email alerts of parolee arrests in other jurisdictions; (3) inmate HIV testing; (4) sharing gang intelligence between prisons and local law enforcement; and (5) reducing the backlog of DNA searches.

Police Protection – Funding

The responsibility for funding local law enforcement agencies lies primarily with local governments. Fiscal 2009 county and municipal expenditures for police protection are compared with State Aid for Police Protection in Exhibit 5.3. The largest portion of State funding is allocated through a statutory formula, with smaller sums distributed through targeted grants.

Exhibit 5.3
Local Government Expenditures for Police – Fiscal 2009

<u>Fiscal 2009</u>	<u>State Aid for Police Protection</u>	<u>County Spending</u>	<u>Municipal Spending</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>State Aid as % of Spending</u>
Allegany	\$867,751	\$2,497,360	\$6,524,679	\$9,022,039	9.62%
Anne Arundel	6,651,380	97,387,965	17,772,806	115,160,771	5.78%
Baltimore City	82,829	353,887,169	-	353,887,169	0.02%
Baltimore	9,719,129	191,467,569	-	191,467,569	5.08%
Calvert	790,515	12,287,390	1,019,559	13,306,949	5.94%
Caroline	343,624	1,959,803	3,109,818	5,069,621	6.78%
Carroll	1,606,483	12,347,509	6,361,110	18,708,619	8.59%
Cecil	953,411	9,071,497	7,054,146	16,125,643	5.91%
Charles	1,232,035	47,461,592	1,137,332	48,598,924	2.54%
Dorchester	380,865	3,468,068	4,142,227	7,610,295	5.00%
Frederick	2,294,112	23,255,946	28,031,643	51,287,589	4.47%
Garrett	237,855	2,975,307	410,569	3,385,876	7.02%
Harford	2,737,813	53,944,237	11,617,086	65,561,323	4.18%
Howard	3,471,474	76,317,613	-	76,317,613	4.55%
Kent	201,230	2,696,666	1,353,556	4,050,222	4.97%
Montgomery	15,148,823	230,754,834	23,093,740	253,848,574	5.97%
Prince George's	14,145,955	187,036,322	35,778,152	222,814,474	6.35%
Queen Anne's	408,473	6,444,582	747,702	7,192,284	5.68%
St. Mary's	844,544	20,684,592	46,208	20,730,800	4.07%
Somerset	249,088	2,340,862	2,255,778	4,596,640	5.42%
Talbot	406,070	1,301,303	9,301,699	10,603,002	3.83%
Washington	1,450,410	9,219,977	13,442,861	22,662,838	6.40%
Wicomico	1,003,621	8,329,303	11,801,782	20,131,085	4.99%
Worcester	703,956	7,188,049	22,148,492	29,336,541	2.40%
Total	\$65,931,447	\$1,364,325,515	\$207,150,945	\$1,571,476,460	4.20%
Minus State Grants		-\$69,728,273	-\$14,072,657	-\$83,800,930	
Minus Federal Grants		-19,315,809	-1,012,644	-20,328,453	
Minus County Grants			-2,246,870	-2,246,870	
Net Local Spending		\$1,275,281,433	\$189,818,774	\$1,465,100,207	

Note: State aid allocations are as reported by the Maryland State Police in *State Aid for Police Protection Fund 2010*. Other grant revenues are as reported in *Uniform Financial Reports*. For purposes of this exhibit, the federal, State, and, as appropriate, county police grant revenues reported by the local jurisdictions are assumed to have been expended in the same year they were received. County expenditures in Allegany, Montgomery, and Prince George's counties include those reported by certain regional agencies. Some regional agencies received grants from the county as well; such grants were removed from the spending total to avoid double counting expenditures. As six municipal corporations did not report their expenditures for fiscal 2009, municipal expenditures reflect those reported by the other 150 municipal corporations as well as expenditures reported by the 11 extant special taxing districts in Allegany and Montgomery counties. There are no municipal corporations in Baltimore and Howard counties.

Source: *State Aid for Police Protection Fund 2010*, Maryland State Police; *Uniform Financial Reports*; Department of Legislative Services

State Aid for Police Protection Grants

Under the State Aid for Police Protection Fund, established in 1967 and since 2008 administered by the Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention, financial grants are made to the counties and qualifying municipal corporations for the exclusive purpose of providing adequate police protection. Qualifying expenditures under this fund include salaries and wages, other operating expenses, capital outlays from current operating funds, and properly identifiable debt service paid for police protection. Commonly known as the police aid formula, the grants are primarily based on population, with per capita rates varying by population density.

Baltimore City was excluded from the police aid formula beginning in fiscal 1992 when the State assumed the responsibility of operating and funding the Baltimore City Detention Center. In fiscal 1995, the State established a central booking facility for the city. Legislation was enacted that enables Baltimore City to receive a \$0.50 per capita grant for police aid beginning in fiscal 1997.

The municipal sworn police officer allocation was last changed by Chapter 444 of 1999, when it increased from \$1,200 to \$1,950 per officer. The actual number of sworn municipal officers is used when calculating the municipal sworn officer allocation for each fiscal year. Each qualifying municipality receives \$1,950 for each sworn police officer employed on a full-time basis. For purposes of the police aid formula, Baltimore City is not considered a municipality.

Targeted Grants

The State budget also includes targeted grants to local police departments. Baltimore City and Prince George's County receive the majority of this funding for foot patrol, violent crime control, community policing, and drug-related law enforcement. Another grant is made available to reimburse local police departments for the cost of providing body armor to officers. The State also funds the Vehicle Theft Prevention Council, which develops strategies and makes grants to support community-based law enforcement, prevention, and education programs to assist in the prevention of vehicle theft.

Emergency and Protective Services – Structure and Services

The provision of emergency and protective services in Maryland is largely carried out through a system of State oversight and coordination and local government direct service provision. State boards and agencies establish policy and regulations and provide for some funding support of local emergency, fire, and rescue operations.

Emergency Medical Services

Maryland's system of emergency medical services is governed by the 11-member Emergency Medical Services Board, appointed by the Governor. The board directs the Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Services Systems, an independent State agency, and reviews and approves its operating and capital budgets. The board also reviews and approves certain budget components of the R Adams Cowley Shock Trauma Center, the Maryland Fire and Rescue Institute, and the Aviation Division of the Maryland State Police. The Emergency Medical Services Board is assisted by institute staff and the statewide Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council. The council, representing statewide emergency medical services interests, serves as the board's principal advisory body and ensures that regional issues are represented effectively at the State level.

The Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Services Systems operates a statewide communications system that provides communications among ambulances, Medevac helicopters, dispatch centers, hospital emergency departments, trauma centers, specialty referral centers, and law enforcement. The communications system includes two main components:

- **Emergency Medical Resource Center Communications** – The center is responsible for coordinating medical consultation between emergency personnel at the scene and hospital physicians and plays a critical role in ensuring a coordinated response to major incidents and catastrophic events. In fiscal 2009, the center handled 360,000 telephone and radio calls.
- **SYSCOM Helicopter Communications** – By statute, the Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Services Systems is responsible for Medevac helicopter communications. SYSCOM is the communication system responsible for helicopter dispatch and for monitoring the transport of critically ill or injured patients by helicopter to area hospitals. In fiscal 2009, SYSCOM handled almost 32,800 telephone and radio calls.

Maryland is divided into five emergency medical services regions: two predominantly rural regions (Region I in far Western Maryland and Region IV on the Eastern Shore); two suburban/urban regions (Region III covering Central Maryland and Region V encompassing the Washington metro area and Southern Maryland); and a mixed suburban/rural region (Region II covering Frederick and Washington counties). Regional councils are composed of representatives from the spectrum of emergency medical services within the region. Each jurisdiction has a similar council which may bring issues to the regional council for resolution. Unresolved issues may be taken to the

statewide Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council and subsequently to the Emergency Medical Services Board. This system provides a forum for resolution of differences and facilitates information exchange on such topics as grants, training, emergency medical services policies/protocols, legislation, and communications.

Each region has an administrator who staffs the regional councils and is the liaison to the Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Services Systems. The regional administrators are employees of the institute and manage the field operations programs at the local level.

Ground transportation is provided by over 500 emergency ambulances operated by local jurisdictions and independent ambulance, fire, and rescue companies. The emergency ambulances operated by fire, emergency medical services, and rescue departments and companies are manned by career or trained volunteer providers. The five levels of pre-hospital medical certification and training can be divided into the categories of basic life support and advanced life support. The institute and the Maryland Board of Physicians set the standards and protocols for Maryland's advanced life support providers. In addition, the institute maintains, administers, and records the testing and certification for all basic life support and advanced life support providers.

Pre-hospital providers (ambulance and helicopter crews) devote numerous hours to emergency medical services training, certification, recertification, and continuing education. The Maryland Fire and Rescue Institute is responsible for the majority of this basic level pre-hospital training. Continuing medical education is reviewed, accredited, and, in many cases, coordinated by the Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Services Systems. More than 15,000 providers participated in institute-approved courses in fiscal 2009.

The Maryland State Police Medevac program transports critically ill and injured patients from the scene of an incident to a specialty center via helicopters staffed by State Police paramedics. The helicopter functions in a dual capacity, fulfilling police missions when not needed for Medevac services. The Maryland State Police Medevac system operates from eight bases located throughout the State. During fiscal 2009, 2,414 patients were transported by helicopter from the scene of a critical injury.

9-1-1

The dedicated telephone number 9-1-1 has become the universal link with the multiple emergency resources available across the State. Police, fire, or emergency medical personnel and equipment can be accessed with a single call. Calls are handled by central alarms (answering points which determine whether the caller needs the police

or other emergency services and directs the call appropriately) throughout the State's 23 counties and Baltimore City. Maryland has had a complete 9-1-1 system since 1985, and since 2005, all Maryland counties have enhanced 9-1-1 systems and are wireless operational. The enhanced service immediately provides the operators in the central alarms with the street address and telephone number of the caller on a computer screen in case the caller cannot provide that information. The 9-1-1 communication centers are part of the statewide emergency medical services communications system that includes radio and microwave links, as well as a dedicated telephone network. The 9-1-1 system is under the umbrella of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services.

Fire and Rescue

The primary responsibility for meeting Maryland's fire and rescue needs rests at the local level with 365 member organizations of the Maryland State Firemen's Association. According to a survey conducted by the association, almost two-thirds of Maryland's counties employ at least some professional firefighters. However, statewide over 75% of firefighters are volunteers. Baltimore City only employs professional firefighters.

The only direct fire and rescue service routinely provided by the State involves the Maryland Department of Transportation, responsible for services at the Baltimore/Washington International Thurgood Marshall Airport and the toll highways operated by the Maryland Transportation Authority.

The State's primary role in providing fire and rescue services involves adopting and enforcing regulations and training local fire department employees. The State Fire Marshal, responsible for the regulatory and enforcement function, was officially created in its present form in September 1964 but has existed in one form or another since 1890. The agency is charged with fire code enforcement, fire scene and bombing investigations, explosives licensing and regulation, fire prevention and public education activities, and fire data collection and analysis. As part of its regulatory role, the State Fire Marshal provides each jurisdiction that employs career personnel with a Deputy State Fire Marshal to oversee services at the local level. The Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Services Systems, previously discussed, is responsible for the certification of pre-hospital emergency medical personnel including career and volunteer firefighters. The various training centers affiliated with the Maryland Fire and Rescue Institute (part of the University of Maryland) provide training for local firefighters.

The State Fire Marshal actively works in 18 of Maryland's 23 counties and provides support in the others when requested. There are 23 agency regional offices

located throughout the State. The headquarters of the agency is located in Baltimore County.

Maryland Emergency Management Agency

The Maryland Emergency Management Agency provides overall coordination with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, State agencies, local jurisdictions, and private organizations regarding disaster and emergency preparedness and response and recovery services. State law requires each subdivision to employ a director of emergency management to oversee coordination of local fire, rescue, and police agencies in the event of natural disaster, public disorder, or other emergency. Should an emergency exceed the capacity of local jurisdictions, county officials may petition the Governor for State assistance.

Military Department

The Military Department maintains a trained national guard within the State that can be called upon by the federal or State government in a time of emergency. The department also operates and maintains facilities required by the Maryland Army National Guard, including 35 armories, 4 weekend training facilities, Havre De Grace and Pikesville reservations, and an Army aviation facility in Edgewater.

Protective Services

Both State and local governments have responsibilities to ensure that buildings and certain public facilities meet safety standards. Local governments have the primary role in enforcing building and construction codes. Activities include the inspection of construction and structural conditions and plumbing, electrical, and gas installations.

The Safety Inspection Program within the Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation inspects amusement rides, boilers, pressure vessels, elevators, and escalators to ensure that the units are operating according to State laws and regulations, nationally recognized safety standards, and manufacturers' specifications. In fiscal 2009, the program inspected almost 5,100 amusement rides, conducted inspections for over 8,400 boilers and pressure vessels, and on roughly 16,300 elevators. The program is funded through assessments made against employers by the Workers' Compensation Commission. In fiscal 2009, funding for these inspections totaled \$4.3 million.

The Railroad Safety and Health Program also within the Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation works to reduce railroad accidents, injuries, and deaths through inspections and investigations of track, equipment, and operating practices. The Maryland Railroad Safety Law supplements the inspection requirements of the Federal

Railroad Administration and also applies to tourist and museum railroad operators that carry passengers. In addition to inspections of rail cars, locomotives, and over 1,400 miles of track, this safety program in fiscal 2009 investigated accidents/incidents involving 3 fatalities, 4 injuries, and 17 instances of property damage. The program is funded through assessments on public utilities by the Public Service Commission. In fiscal 2009, funding for these inspections was just over \$282,000.

Emergency and Protective Services – Funding

Funding for the State emergency medical services system is provided from a variety of sources. An \$11.00 surcharge on motor vehicle registrations funds the Maryland Emergency Medical Services Operations Fund. This fund supports the Emergency Medical Services Volunteer Loan Fund; the Medevac portion of the State Police Aviation Division; State grants for local fire, rescue, and ambulance services in all counties and Baltimore City; a portion of the Maryland Fire and Rescue Institute; a portion of the R Adams Cowley Shock Trauma Center; and the Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Services Systems. Exhibit 5.4 shows the Maryland Emergency Medical Services Operations Fund expenditures for fiscal 2008 and 2009.

Exhibit 5.4
Maryland Emergency Medical Services Operations Fund Expenditures
Fiscal 2008 and 2009
(\$ in Millions)

<u>Funding Recipient</u>	<u>2008</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>2009</u> <u>Actual</u>
Maryland Fire and Rescue Institute	\$7.2	\$6.9
Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Services Systems	11.1	11.3
Shock Trauma (University of Maryland Medical System)	3.3	3.4
Shock Trauma (University of Maryland Medical System) Replacement Equipment	3.5	0
Local Fire, Rescue, and Ambulance Grants (Amoss Fund)	10.0	10.0
Maryland State Police Aviation Division	17.7	18.5
Volunteer Company Assistance Fund	1.4	1.4
Total	\$50.7	\$47.9

Source: *Fiscal 2010 and 2011 State Budget Books*; Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Services Systems; Department of Legislative Services

Beginning in 2006, a \$7.50 surcharge was attached to certain motor vehicle violations to help fund both the Volunteer Company Assistance Fund and the State Police Helicopter Replacement Fund. Legislation passed during the 2010 session expanded the list of eligible violations and altered the distribution of the collected surcharges. As of October 1, 2010, collected surcharges will be credited entirely to the Volunteer Company Assistance Fund until a total of \$20 million has been credited to the fund. After the threshold has been met, 100% of the collected surcharges will be credited to the State general fund. State police helicopter needs will be addressed through capital budget appropriations.

State and county surcharges on telephone bills, in addition to other county revenues, support 9-1-1 operations statewide. Exhibit 5.5 shows the 9-1-1 emergency services local expenditures and funding.

State monies, along with those of the counties and Baltimore City, also are made available to support the emergency medical services related programs, facilities, and equipment. Research and demonstration programs are principally supported by federal grants and awards. Federal funds support most of the efforts of the Maryland Emergency Management Agency. The agency distributes federal emergency management grants to local jurisdictions to support planning, training, and administrative functions at the local level. The Military Department is supported by both State and federal funds.

Because they bear primary responsibility for meeting Maryland's fire and rescue needs, local governments support most of the costs of these services. Some costs are defrayed through fundraising efforts of the volunteer fire companies. The State provides assistance through the Senator William H. Amoss Fire, Rescue, and Ambulance Fund (better known as the Amoss Fund), which is distributed on the basis of a county's share of property tax accounts relative to the statewide total. Qualified municipal corporations receive a portion from the county's share based on the proportion of the municipal corporation's expenditures relative to those of the county. Use of monies from the fund is limited to the purchase of capital equipment and building improvements.

The State also provides supplemental grants and loans through the Volunteer Company Assistance Fund. Disbursements are limited to volunteer fire companies or rescue squads that are not able to provide adequate services because of unforeseen circumstances or the lack of financial resources.

Exhibit 5.6 shows the local expenditures for fire and rescue services and the amount of State aid provided to each local jurisdiction through the Amoss Fund.

Exhibit 5.5
9-1-1 Emergency Services Local Funding
Fiscal 2009

County	County Operating Costs	County 9-1-1 Rate	County Revenue	% of Costs Covered by County Fees	State 9-1-1 Grants
Allegany	\$1,663,601	0.75	\$492,116	30%	\$632,086
Anne Arundel	6,190,252	0.75	4,072,582	66%	2,564,443
Baltimore City	11,180,602	0.75	5,834,331	52%	319,665
Baltimore	7,483,757	0.75	4,801,345	64%	294,940
Calvert	2,368,662	0.75	600,530	25%	1,167,175
Caroline	1,551,292	0.75	197,835	13%	522,431
Carroll	1,849,484	0.75	1,152,447	62%	280
Cecil	1,710,626	0.75	626,682	37%	1,305,971
Charles	1,830,598	0.75	1,013,359	55%	112,095
Dorchester	1,522,104	0.75	219,142	14%	721,869
Frederick	4,650,349	0.75	1,610,800	35%	1,462,473
Garrett	507,517	0.75	263,702	52%	22,570
Harford	5,633,768	0.75	1,626,897	29%	18,995
Howard	5,130,415	0.75	2,120,032	41%	1,060,744
Kent	977,347	0.75	142,358	15%	615,291
Montgomery	12,879,577	0.75	7,485,246	59%	41,570
Prince George's	22,661,291	0.75	6,359,724	29%	158,214
Queen Anne's	2,087,143	0.75	322,941	16%	78,965
St. Mary's	2,244,316	0.75	624,356	28%	905,714
Somerset	778,824	0.75	127,369	16%	503,512
Talbot	803,776	0.75	318,545	39%	654,046
Washington	1,712,166	0.75	947,014	55%	829,485
Wicomico	962,875	0.75	628,257	65%	177,379
Worcester	2,999,883	0.75	489,513	16%	44,946
9-1-1 County Audits					59,605
Accrual Cancellations					53,690
Total	\$101,380,225		\$42,306,729	42%	\$14,328,155

Note: Counties are primarily supported by 9-1-1 fees collected in the county, which are supplemented by the State via grant disbursements to counties to assist in funding installation of enhanced 9-1-1 systems.

Source: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Exhibit 5.6
Local Government Expenditures for Fire and Rescue Services
Fiscal 2009

<u>County</u>	<u>Amoss Fund Grants</u>	<u>County Spending</u>	<u>Municipal Spending</u>	<u>Total Spending Reported</u>
Allegany	\$206,278	\$1,998,398	\$5,199,004	\$7,197,402
Anne Arundel	761,968	99,412,862	13,548,415	112,961,277
Baltimore City	942,903	149,523,475	0	149,523,475
Baltimore	1,176,055	97,507,089	0	97,507,089
Calvert	201,040	4,360,348	0	4,360,348
Caroline	205,044	3,043,318	110,991	3,154,309
Carroll	263,118	10,064,813	213,590	10,278,403
Cecil	207,011	7,859,434	223,372	8,082,806
Charles	243,395	18,802,772	42,352	18,845,124
Dorchester	226,651	3,491,445	1,284,348	4,775,793
Frederick	365,466	43,058,778	355,182	43,413,960
Garrett	201,040	1,774,985	0	1,774,985
Harford	379,037	10,740,169	604,564	11,344,733
Howard	393,387	63,766,496	0	63,766,496
Kent	215,372	1,230,186	59,468	1,289,654
Montgomery	1,315,886	220,965,826	0	220,965,826
Prince George's	1,140,649	93,773,910	245,240	94,019,150
Queen Anne's	201,040	3,497,361	72,600	3,569,961
St. Mary's	201,040	2,127,664	2,000	2,129,664
Somerset	215,735	593,336	154,268	747,604
Talbot	218,202	4,339,646	366,995	4,706,641
Washington	234,300	4,906,256	7,508,618	12,414,874
Wicomico	221,753	4,371,691	8,728,021	13,099,712
Worcester	263,630	6,614,857	11,320,196	17,935,053
Total	\$10,000,000	\$857,825,115	\$50,039,224	\$907,864,339
Minus State Grants		-11,955,666	-283,840	-12,239,506
Minus Federal Grants		-8,262,517	-944,094	-9,206,611
Minus County Grants			-2,399,134	-2,399,134
Net Local Spending		837,606,932	46,412,156	884,019,088

Note: For purposes of this exhibit, any grant revenues are assumed to have been expended in the same year they were received. County expenditures in Allegany, Montgomery, and Prince George's counties include those reported by certain regional agencies. Six municipalities did not report spending in fiscal 2009. There are no municipal corporations in Baltimore and Howard counties.

Source: *Uniform Financial Reports*; Maryland State Police; Department of Legislative Services

Corrections – Structure and Services

Through historical and statutory evolution, the responsibility for corrections came to be administered through a bifurcated system with short-term inmates held at the local level and those with longer sentences incarcerated by the State. The specific responsibilities are shown in Exhibit 5.7.

Exhibit 5.7 State and Local Responsibilities for Correctional Services

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| State Functions: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incarcerations of longer than 12 months • Pretrial detention in Baltimore City • Alternatives to incarceration if related to State incarceration or sentenced for longer than 12 months |
| Local Functions: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incarcerations of 12 months or less (up to 18 months at judicial option) • Pretrial detention (other than Baltimore City) • Detention awaiting transfer to the State • Alternatives to incarceration at local option |

Source: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

The Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services administers the correctional services provided by the State. The department is divided into nine programmatic units including the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board which is discussed under the “Victims of Crime” heading. A brief description of the other eight units follows.

Division of Correction

The Division of Correction supervises the operation of the State adult correctional institutions. The division is headed by the Commissioner of Correction, who is appointed by the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services with the approval of the Governor and the advice and consent of the Senate. In fiscal 2009, an average of 26,860 individuals per day were incarcerated by the State. Most of the prisoners were

housed in facilities operated by the State, as shown in Exhibit 5.8, with a small number in facilities managed by private entities. For additional information on the State correctional facilities, see *Volume VIII – Maryland’s Criminal and Juvenile Justice Process* of this legislative handbook series.

Exhibit 5.8
Division of Corrections Facilities

Facility	County	Total Capacity
<i>Maximum and Administrative Security</i>		
Jessup Correctional Institution	Anne Arundel	1,352
Maryland Correctional Adjustment Center	Baltimore City	415
Maryland Correctional Institution - Women	Anne Arundel	941
Maryland Reception, Diagnostic & Classification Center	Baltimore City	808
North Branch Correctional Institution	Allegany	1,024
Total Maximum and Administrative Beds		4,540
<i>Medium Security</i>		
Eastern Correctional Institution	Somerset	2,756
Maryland Correctional Institution - Hagerstown	Washington	1,786
Maryland Correctional Institution - Jessup	Anne Arundel	1,068
Maryland Correctional Training Center-Main Compound	Washington	1,708
Roxbury Correctional Institution	Washington	1,764
Western Correctional Institution	Allegany	1,813
Total Medium Beds		10,895
<i>Minimum Security</i>		
Baltimore City Correctional Center	Baltimore City	511
Brockbridge Correctional Facility	Anne Arundel	651
Central Maryland Correctional Facility	Carroll	516
Eastern Correctional Institution - Annex	Somerset	608
Jessup Pre-Release Unit	Anne Arundel	596
Maryland Correctional Institution - Hagerstown	Washington	340
Maryland Correctional Training Center - EHU/Qhut	Washington	600
Metropolitan Transition Center	Baltimore City	1,821
Total Minimum Beds		5,643
<i>Pre-release Security</i>		
Baltimore Pre-Release Unit	Baltimore City	201
Baltimore Pre-Release Unit for Women	Baltimore City	140
Eastern Pre-Release Unit	Queen Anne's	180
Maryland Correctional Training Center - HED	Washington	142
Poplar Hill Pre-Release Unit	Wicomico	192
Southern Maryland Pre-Release Unit	St. Mary's	180
Total Pre-Release Beds		1,035
Total Division of Correction		22,113

Source: Department of Legislative Services; Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Division of Parole and Probation

The Division of Parole and Probation is responsible for supervising individuals who have been placed on probation by the courts, granted parole by the Parole Commission, or released on mandatory supervision from the Division of Correction. The division also administers the Drinking Driver Monitor Program and the Community Surveillance and Enforcement Program. The Drinking Driver Monitor Program oversees individuals who are sentenced to probation for drunk driving offenses. The Community Surveillance and Enforcement Program is responsible for providing electronic monitoring and oversight for qualifying inmates who have been assigned to the program by the Division of Correction or the Division of Pretrial and Detention Services, as well as parolees placed in home detention. Parole and probation agents assigned to the Community Surveillance and Enforcement Program are responsible for placing identified sexual and violent offenders under GPS surveillance and apprehending offenders who violate the terms of the program. Community Surveillance and Enforcement Program agents serve retake warrants on alleged parole and mandatory supervision release violators and return them to custody to await revocation hearings. In addition, agents are authorized to serve Violation of Probation warrants issued by the courts.

The Division of Parole and Probation has 48 offices located throughout Maryland and nearly 1,400 employees who are involved directly or indirectly in the supervision and monitoring of approximately 68,850 probationers, parolees, mandatory supervision releasees, and home detainees.

Parole and probation agents are responsible for ensuring that supervisees comply with the general and special conditions of their release; they also represent the division and present testimony at violation proceedings before the courts and the Maryland Parole Commission. In addition, some agents function as full-time investigators and conduct pre-sentence, pre-parole, and other investigations for the courts, Parole Commission, and other criminal justice agencies.

Drinking driver monitors oversee the conduct of individuals assigned to the Drinking Driver Monitor Program. Drinking driver monitors supply the courts and the Motor Vehicle Administration with information essential to making a determination to initiate violation of probation proceedings or administrative hearings or to modify a supervisee's special conditions of probation. For additional information on the Division of Parole and Probation, see *Volume VIII – Maryland's Criminal and Juvenile Justice Process* of this legislative handbook series.

Maryland Parole Commission

The seven-member Maryland Parole Commission conducts parole release and parole revocation hearings. Commissioners serve staggered six-year terms and are

appointed by the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services, with the approval of the Governor and the advice and consent of the Senate. The commissioners approve all parole releases except those from the Patuxent Institution. For additional information on the Maryland Parole Commission, see *Volume VIII – Maryland’s Criminal and Juvenile Justice Process* of this legislative handbook series.

Patuxent Institution

The Patuxent Institution is a maximum security, treatment-oriented correctional facility which provides remediation services to male and female offenders in its eligible person remediation program and youth program. The institution houses mentally ill offenders from throughout the Division of Correction within the Correctional Mental Health Center – Jessup. Patuxent Institution’s remaining population is made up of Division of Correction inmates enrolled in drug treatment or awaiting admission to the Patuxent programs. For additional information on the Patuxent Institution, see *Volume VIII – Maryland’s Criminal and Juvenile Justice Process* of this legislative handbook series.

Inmate Grievance Office

The Inmate Grievance Office reviews grievances and complaints of inmates lodged against officials or employees of State correctional institutions. This office hears grievances only after all institutional procedures have been exhausted and after a preliminary review and investigation by the office indicates the complaint may have merit. Almost 2,700 new grievances and complaints were filed in fiscal 2009, and an additional 180 were reopened from prior years.

The office’s recommendations are reviewed by the Secretary of Public Safety and Correctional Services, who affirms, reverses, or modifies the decision and directs appropriate action. Formal appeal of the final decision is available to the inmate through the circuit court of the county in which the inmate is confined.

Correctional Training Commission

The Correctional Training Commission prescribes minimum standards for the selection and training of parole and probation employees and correctional officers in Maryland. These standards include regulations concerning selection, promotion to supervisory and management positions, entry-level training, and in-service advanced training. Local governments pay a nominal fee for each employee trained by the State.

Maryland Commission on Correctional Standards

The Maryland Commission on Correctional Standards adopts and enforces life, health, and safety standards for State prisons, local detention centers, and community correctional facilities. Enforcing standards improves public safety, staff well-being, and inmate welfare as well as reduces the likelihood of costly legal payments by the State and local jurisdictions.

Division of Pretrial Detention and Services

The Division of Pretrial Detention and Services is primarily responsible for custody and monitoring of the pretrial population in Baltimore City. In addition to an administrative unit, the division is divided into three programmatic units. *Pretrial Release Services* assists the courts in selecting which individual defendants may be released under supervision pending trial rather than being incarcerated. The *Baltimore City Detention Center* houses the alleged offenders who are awaiting trial in Baltimore City as well as offenders sentenced to the Division of Correction but assigned to the Baltimore City Detention Center due to sentence length. Until 1991 the detention center was the city jail operated by Baltimore City. Legislation enacted in 1991 transferred responsibility for the operation and funding of the detention center to the State and directed that all persons convicted in Baltimore City and incarcerated be committed to the Division of Correction, eliminating the “local detention” option. The same 1991 legislation required the construction of the *Central Booking and Intake Facility* in Baltimore City. Operated by the State, the Central Booking and Intake Facility processes all individuals arrested within Baltimore City for violation of city or State laws.

For a more detailed discussion of the Division of Pretrial Detention and Services see *Volume VIII – Maryland’s Criminal and Juvenile Justice Process* of this legislative handbook series.

Local Role in Corrections System

Each of the 23 counties operates a local detention center that serves as the point of entry into the criminal justice system after arrest. Approximately 60% of the local detention center population consists of offenders who are being held pending a trial or sentencing (many offenders are released on their own recognizance, post bail, or are released under supervised alternative to incarceration programs). The remaining 40% consists largely of offenders who are sentenced to a local detention facility for less than 18 months. Local detention centers also house inmates awaiting transfer to the Division of Correction, offenders sentenced to weekend detention, and in some instances, federal inmates under contractual agreements. Exhibit 5.9 presents the local corrections population for fiscal 2009.

Exhibit 5.9
Local Corrections Population
Monthly Averages for the Period July 2008 – June 2009, by Jurisdiction

County	Average Monthly Intake	Average Monthly Release	Average Daily Population	Awaiting Trial or Sentencing	Sentenced		
					Local	State ¹	Other ²
Allegany	152	156	164	100	59	5	0
Anne Arundel	874	893	1,107	636	473	6	0
Baltimore City	3,244	3,267	4,005	3,634	0	364	0
Baltimore	1,379	1,380	1,342	827	501	20	9
Calvert	290	292	268	103	138	1	18
Caroline	105	104	83	37	38	2	8
Carroll	180	181	276	117	150	7	5
Cecil	282	280	230	113	120	3	0
Charles	331	332	403	153	182	12	58
Dorchester	151	102	183	87	62	1	31
Frederick	411	408	452	190	252	9	5
Garrett	91	91	49	16	30	1	0
Harford	476	473	483	206	274	8	0
Howard	318	320	284	140	88	3	50
Kent	54	56	84	16	47	2	20
Montgomery	797	790	1,110	541	482	9	57
Prince George's	1,175	1,183	1,299	988	202	95	0
Queen Anne's	83	85	98	40	58	2	2
St. Mary's	266	267	318	126	181	9	5
Somerset	56	55	81	19	61	0	0
Talbot	63	67	94	45	48	2	5
Washington	235	235	418	236	157	13	4
Wicomico	432	388	455	294	110	20	44
Worcester	209	214	196	112	81	2	0
Total	11,654	11,619	13,482	8,776	3,794	596	321

¹Pending transfer to the State Division of Correction.

²Includes federal prisoners, those held for other jurisdictions, on detainer, subcuria, etc.

Source: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Corrections – Funding

Because the State is responsible for prisoners with longer sentences and all prisoners in Baltimore City, correctional services are primarily funded by the State, as

shown in Exhibit 5.10. Nonetheless, the local support required to fund correctional services is significant. To help defray the costs resulting from the State not accepting certain prisoners, the State reimburses county governments for some of the operating costs and subsidizes part of the capital costs associated with local correctional systems, as follows:

Exhibit 5.10
Correctional Spending in Maryland
Fiscal 2009
(\$ in Millions)

	<u>Local</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Federal</u>	<u>Total</u>
Division of Correction		\$701.9	\$14.8	\$716.7
Patuxent Institution		47.3		47.3
Pretrial and Detention Services		160.0		160.0
Parole and Probation		105.2		105.2
Local Jails Funding *	\$345.3	22.2		367.5
Other		75.2	1.0	76.2
Total	\$345.3	\$1,111.8	\$15.8	\$1,472.9

Note: "Other" includes the Office of the Secretary (minus 9-1-1 funding captured elsewhere in this chapter), Maryland Commission on Correctional Standards, Police and Correctional Training Commissions, and Inmate Grievance Office. The Criminal Injuries Compensation Board is also captured elsewhere in this chapter. Maryland Correctional Enterprises (formerly State Use Industries) is captured in Chapter 14. State spending excludes funds reimbursed by other State agencies for services provided. Numbers may not sum to the total due to rounding.

* Fiscal 2009 was the final year of local jail funding based on reimbursement formula.

Source: Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services; Department of Legislative Services

Daily Operating Costs

A \$45 per diem State grant is provided to each county for each day between 12 and 18 months that a sentenced inmate is confined in a local detention center. Counties also receive an additional \$45 per day grant for inmates who have been sentenced to the custody of the Division of Correction but are confined in a local facility (known as local jail back-up). Prior to fiscal 2010, the State reimbursed local jails for inmates detained between 3 and 18 months using a formula based on a percentage of the daily operating costs at the local facilities and the number of eligible inmate days. As a

point of comparison, per diem operating costs of local detention facilities are expected to range from \$57 to \$157 per inmate in fiscal 2011.

Medical Costs

The State is required to reimburse each county for medical expenses that exceed \$25,000 for any identified inmate in a single fiscal year.

Capital Costs

- The State pays 50% of most capital costs, subject to certain standards (*e.g.*, double celling, no air conditioning, and square footage requirements).
- The State pays 100% of certain capital costs associated with expansion of local correctional systems.

Exhibit 5.11 depicts the local share of correctional spending.

Victims of Crime

The Criminal Injuries Compensation Board awards grants to innocent victims of crimes or their dependents who incur financial hardship as a result of a crime. Typically these grants are used to reimburse medical and funeral expenses. Each claim is capped at \$45,000, but the board generally attempts to limit the amount of a claim in order to award a larger number of smaller claims. As of June 30, 2009, there were seven full-time positions authorized for the board. Another seven contractual positions assist in the performance of the board's work.

Grants are funded by the Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund and federal funds. The Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund receives revenue from a \$22.50 fine charged to persons convicted of crimes in the circuit court, \$12.50 in the District Court and \$3.00 in traffic court. In fiscal 2009, the State awarded over \$6.2 million to victims of crime.

The State also provides numerous other services to victims of crime. For additional discussion of victim's rights and related State services, see *Volume VIII – Maryland's Criminal and Juvenile Justice Process* of this legislative handbook series.

Exhibit 5.11
Local Corrections Operating Expenditures and State Reimbursement
Fiscal 2009

County	County Expenditures	State Reimbursement			Reimb. as a % of Spending
		50/85%	Local Jail Back-up	Total	
Allegany	7,033,814	\$235,963	\$88,133	\$324,096	4.61%
Anne Arundel	41,684,219	1,516,780	249,638	1,766,418	4.24%
Baltimore City	-	0	0	0	
Baltimore	34,227,720	2,248,640	199,655	2,448,295	7.15%
Calvert	7,538,417	433,385	28,118	461,503	6.12%
Caroline	2,673,172	26,265	112,280	138,545	5.18%
Carroll	7,662,998	529,142	69,398	598,540	7.81%
Cecil	8,973,290	66,447	176,796	243,243	2.71%
Charles	14,807,981	968,877	419,298	1,388,175	9.37%
Dorchester	3,940,594	244,296	46,715	291,011	7.38%
Frederick	16,062,697	1,122,330	146,653	1,268,983	7.90%
Garrett	2,154,210	65,679	11,823	77,502	3.60%
Harford	19,506,531	1,699,349	190,937	1,890,286	9.69%
Howard	13,241,128	782,553	106,040	888,593	6.71%
Kent	2,659,965	143,920	36,910	180,830	6.80%
Montgomery	66,804,082	3,970,492	527,101	4,497,593	6.73%
Prince George's	55,733,166	2,247,302	825,302	3,072,604	5.51%
Queen Anne's	3,864,097	180,257	30,617	210,874	5.46%
St. Mary's	8,630,333	773,455	103,320	876,775	10.16%
Somerset	2,379,236	195,459	38,854	234,313	9.85%
Talbot	2,757,254	102,070	230,449	332,519	12.06%
Washington	11,820,626	584,868	242,649	827,517	7.00%
Wicomico	12,669,351	322,544	282,224	604,768	4.77%
Worcester	20,680,328	309,927	60,477	370,404	1.79%
Totals	\$367,505,209	\$18,016,000	\$4,218,872	\$22,234,872	6.05%

Note: The 50/85% reimbursement is for housing inmates during the third through twelfth months of their confinement. Local jail backup reimbursement refers to payments made by the State for inmates who are sentenced to and awaiting transfer to the State prison system. In fiscal 2010, the structure and operations of reimbursements was changed as discussed under *Daily Operating Costs*, above. The Baltimore City Detention Center is a State correctional facility; thus, it does not receive reimbursement and the operating expenditures associated with it are part of State expenses related to Pre-trial and Detention.

Source: *Uniform Financial Reports*, Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services